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Annual Report

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1941.

SWALWELL,
A. A. FLETCHER & SON, GENERAL PRINTERS, FOUNDRY LANE,
1942.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:-

T. MORRISON CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:-

TAYLOR P. VEITCH, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:-

GEO. E. RENWICK, M.S.I.A.

WILSON JOYCE, M.S.I.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES, BLAYDON.

DECEMBER, 1942.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Blaydon Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Third Annual Report, being that for the year 1941.

The work of your Public Health Department continues to function fairly satisfactorily under stress of war time conditions. The work connected with Civil Defence has undergone no appreciable change since 1940, and much of your staff's time continues to be absorbed by this and allied subjects, including Salvage.

In addition, Mr. Wilson Joyce, your Junior Sanitary Inspector, was taken over by the Surveyor's Department during the period June 1st to December 31st, 1941, in connection with work on war damaged property, and this has, inevitably, placed extra stress upon the remaining members of the Health Department.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that attention to Health Service routine cannot be sustained at the same high peace-time level.

With regard to Housing, the position has not altered materially since 1940, and the same difficulties regarding shortage of labour persist, and have, in fact, been accentuated. Considerably more inspections have been made and defects remedied than during 1940, but it is equally true to say that many more defects have occurred which it has been impossible to correct at the present time.

The appreciable drop in unemployment is due, for the most part, to transference of labour to nearby industry.

Measles and Whooping Cough have increased noticeably, and this is in harmony with the general position throughout the country.

There has been a pleasing increase in the number of children immunised during the year.

Statistical tables are appended including extracts from those of the Registrar General.

I would record my appreciation of the co-operation and helpfulness extended by all members of the Health Department throughout the year. My thanks are also due to the Surveyor, Rating Department, Nursing Associations, and to the Manager of the Blaydon Labour Exchange for various items of information included in this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T, MORRISON CLAYTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer's Annual Report.

Area.

The acreage remains at 9,247, in accordance with the settlement of boundaries in 1936, and the density of population per acre = 3.14.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of population is 29,070.

The mid-1938 estimate was at 30,790, while the 1931 census showed a population of 32,263. It will therefore be apparent that the diminution in the population since the 1931 census still continues, and must in no small measure be due to enlistment in H.M. Forces, and the transference of labour to industries outside the area.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 31st December, 1941	...	8,351.
Rateable Value, 1st October, 1941	... ..	£115,285.
Sum represented by 1d. Rate, 1st April, 1941	...	£447,

Boundaries, Physical Features and Social Conditions of the Area.

The Blaydon Urban District, situated in the north-west of Durham County, consists of four Wards, namely, Blaydon, Winlaton, Rowlands Gill and Chopwell, and is bounded on the north-west from Frenches Close along the Coal Burn, Barlow Burn and Blaydon Burn to the southern boundary of the Blaydon Burn Tar Works, thence across the Beweshill Lane to Stargate Village, proceeding via the Colliery Wagonway, across Hexham Old Road and the Scotswood - Hexham Road at Hedgefield House, to the River Tyne near the Saw Mill, Stella.

On the north by the River Tyne to its junction with the River Derwent at Derwenthaugh,

On the south-east by the River Derwent via Winlaton Mill, Rowlands Gill and Lintzford to its junction with the Milkwell Burn at Blackhall Mill.

On the west by the Milkwell Burn to Ravenside, thence by field hedges (Northumberland County Boundary) to Labourne's Fell and Leadgate, proceeding along the Clinty Burn and Red Burn to Frenches Close.

The chief industry in the district is coal-mining, while agriculture furnishes the next most important source of employment. The district is, generally speaking, hilly, with Blaydon and Rowlands Gill lying in the lower positions, while Winlaton and especially Chopwell, occupy the higher levels.

Unemployment.

The following table indicates the state of unemployment during 1941 in comparison with previous years:-

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Blaydon ...	430	419	333	391	39
Winlaton ...	322	225	130	190	41
Rowlands Gill ...	230	114	176	201	11
Chopwell ...	408	510	313	310	38
Totals	1390	1268	952	1092	129

The slight rise in the figures indicated for 1940 was due to the position in the mining industry at that time, while the big drop in the 1941 figures is mostly due to the absorption of man power to industry at Prudhoe and Dunston.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total	M.	F.	
LIVE BIRTHS	{ Legitimate	438	220	218	{ Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 1941 = 15.85.
	{ Illegitimate	24	12	12	
STILL BIRTHS	...	13	8	5	{ Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births = 26.13.
DEATHS	... ..	363	193	170	{ Death Rate per 1000 estimated average population = 12.48.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

(Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List)

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis ...	nil.	nil.
No. 30 Other Puerperal causes ...	1	nil.
Total	1	nil.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants, per 1,000 live births	...	62.63.
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births		63.77.
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births		41.66.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	... ..	46.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	3.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	8.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		1.

Births.

The total number of live births registered during 1941 was 462, of which 232 were male and 230 were female, and of the above total 24 were illegitimate.

The natural increase of the population for the year (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) was 100.

13 still births occurred during the year, and all were legitimate.

For comparative purposes the 1940 figures are appended:-

No. of live births	...	477 (240 M., 237 F.)
No. of illegitimate births		30
No. of still births	...	31.

The birth rate for the year was 15.85 per 1,000 population. That for England and Wales was 14.2, and for the administrative county 16.92.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths during 1941 was 363, of which 193 were male and 170 were female, giving an annual death rate of 12.48 per 1,000 population.

Death rate for England and Wales = 12.9 per 1,000

Death rate for administrative county = 12.63 per 1,000

The chief causes of death were as follows:-

Heart disease 68; Cancer 46; Other diseases of circulatory system 16; Intra-cranial vascular lesions 29; Respiratory diseases other than Tuberculosis 38; Tuberculosis (all forms) 20.

Infantile Deaths.

There were 29 infantile deaths recorded (13 male and 16 female). giving an infantile mortality rate of 62·6. This compares favourably with the infantile mortality rate for England and Wales at 59, and for the administrative county at 75.

A graph is appended (page 10) comparing the infantile mortality rates during the last 21 years in Blaydon, Durham County and England and Wales.

The chief causes of death were Infectious Diseases 16, Intestinal Conditions 9, Congenital Debility and Premature Births 15.

Maternal Mortality.

One maternal death was recorded during the year (1940=2) and the maternal mortality rates (1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941) for this district, the administrative county, and England and Wales are as follows:-

	1938	1939	1940	1941
Blaydon Urban District	5·89	3·63	4·03	2·10
Administrative County	5·39	4·99	3·32	3·79
England and Wales	5·94	2·82	2·16	2·23

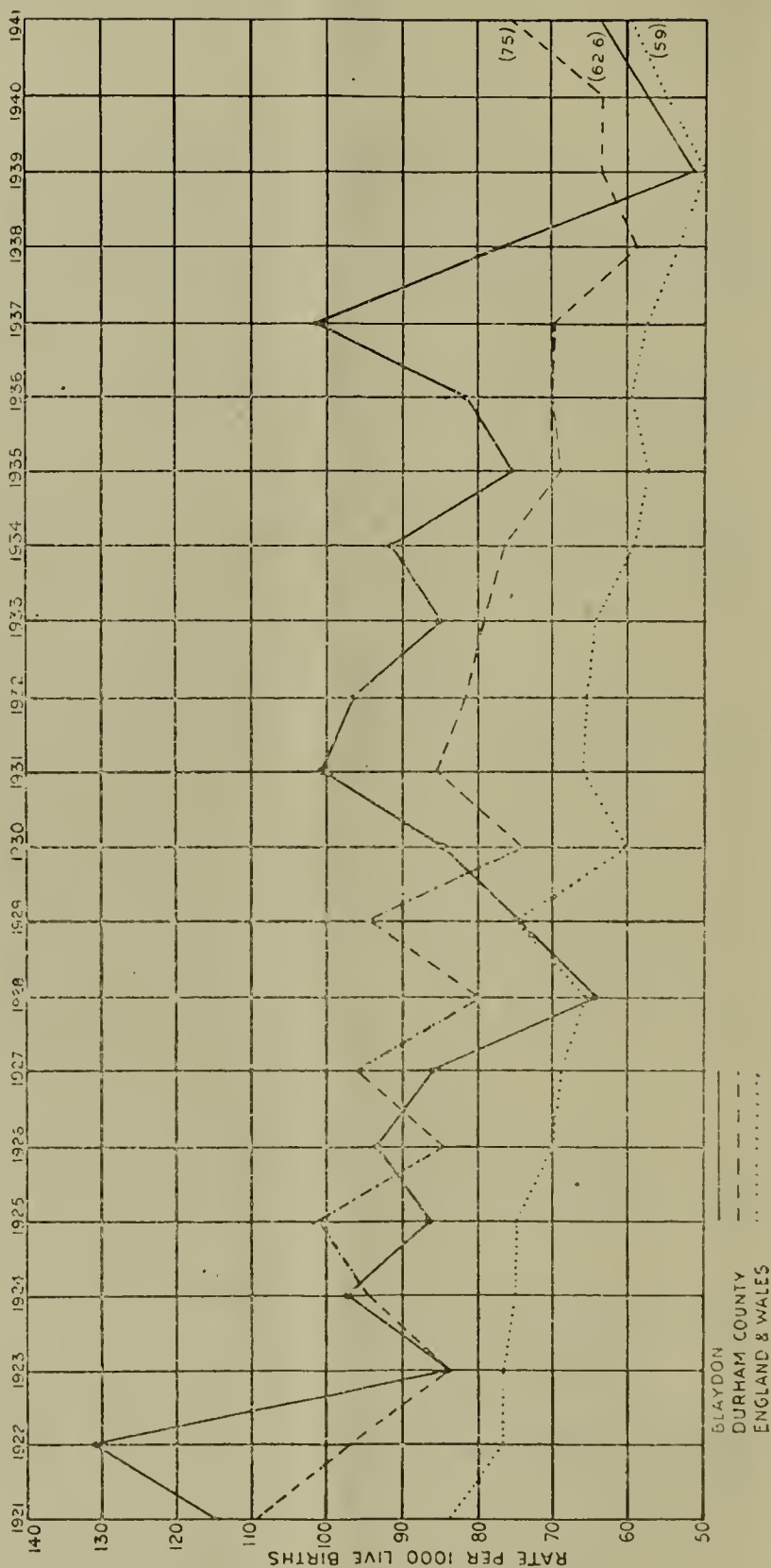
Laboratory Facilities.

All specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with which the Durham County Council has an agreement.

The majority of such specimens are examined free of cost to both practitioners and patients.

150 specimens were examined during 1941. These are exclusive of specimens examined at the County Dispensaries, Hospitals and Sanitoria.

Graph comparing the Infantile Mortality Rates of Blaydon, Durham County, and England and Wales since 1921.



Bacteriological Examinations from Blaydon District, 1941.

ENTERIC FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA			TUBERCULOSIS		TUBERCULOSIS X		* MISCELL- ANEOUS			TOTALS		
Serological Exams.																
Positive		Negative	Inconclusive													
Typh- osus	Para- typh- osus B.			P	N	I	P	N	P	N	P	N	I	P	N	I
2	1	15	—	14	59	1	10	43	10	29	2	3	-	39	149	1

P - Positive.

N - Negative.

I - Inconclusive.

X These are Tuberculosis specimens taken at County Dispensaries, Hospitals and Sanatoria.

* This section comprises examinations for Brucella Abortus, Haemolytic Streptococci, Enteric Groups, Diphtheria Virulence and Diphtheria direct swab. which have been specially approved by the County Medical Officer.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Priestman Collieries provide two ambulances, and the Consett Iron Company provide one ambulance for the transport of accidents and cases of sudden illness, etc., occurring among their employees. There are also two public ambulances in the district.

The Conjoint Hospital Committee for Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham provides one ambulance for the transport of infectious diseases.

District Nursing.

The District Nursing throughout the Blaydon area is carried on most efficiently by State Registered Nurses, who are appointed by the various Nursing Associations, which are maintained by voluntary effort.

Subscriptions are made by the majority of workmen, who allow deductions from their wages; generous donations are given by the many collieries, benevolent funds and well-wishers in the district; while grants are made through the Durham County Nursing Association and the Public Assistance Committee.

The names of the various associations, together with the details of nursing, are as follows:-

	Association.	Nurses	Cases	Home Visits	Surgery Attendances
1—BLAYDON	The Napier-Clavering Memorial District Nursing Fund	1	85*	2401*	—
2—CHOPWELL	Chopwell Nursing Association ...	1	219	2049	1601
3—ROWLANDS GILL	Spen, Victoria Garesfield & Rowlands Gill District Nursing Association	2	935	5230	3006
4—WINLATON	Winlton and District Nursing Association	1	190	4212	—

* 11 months from April 1st, 1941, to Feb. 28th, 1942.

The Spen, Victoria Garesfield and Rowlands Gill District Nursing Association provides and maintains one ambulance, which, during 1941, made ~~284~~ ²⁵⁴ journeys.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Minor ailments clinics for school children, dental, sun-ray and maternity and child welfare clinics are provided by the County authorities at various centres throughout the district. The main centre is at the Axwell Park Clinic.

Hospital Provision.

Infectious Diseases. The Conjoint Infectious Diseases Hospital at Norman's Riding, Winlton, serves the needs of the Blaydon district, besides admitting similar cases from the Ryton and Whickham Urban districts.

In the event of smallpox occurring in the district, the Joint Hospital Committee has made provision for such cases to be treated at Howden Bank Hospital under the County Smallpox Scheme.

Tuberculosis. Durham County Council has provided various sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculous cases throughout the county; the number of beds available for this purpose is 588.

The nearest tuberculosis dispensary is at Whickham (two and a half miles distant).

General. The Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, receives the greater proportion of medical and surgical cases from the Blaydon district, and also provides a convalescent home for both males and females, which is situated on the western boundary of the Ryton Urban District. 100 beds are available.

Midwifery and Gynaecology. Of those midwifery and gynaecological cases sent to hospital, most of them find their way to the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital and to the Gynaecological Department of the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

Venereal Diseases. The County Council has an arrangement whereby such cases are treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, City Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

I have received the following report from the Senior Sanitary Inspector:-

Sanitary circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply. No alteration took place in the sources of supply from those existing in former years. The supply in the western part of the district and Winlaton is obtained from Durham County Water Board, and in the eastern district from Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co. The water is of good quality, continuous and plentiful, with the exception of the Winlaton district where the pressure is insufficient at times.

Closet Accommodation. During the year 3 ash-closets were converted into water-closets, bringing the totals in the district at the end of the year up to 7,536 water-closets, 482 ash-closets and 157 ash-pit privies.

Household Refuse Collection and Disposal. Except Barlow, Coalburns and Sherburn Green, where the scavenging is carried out by the local farmers, the whole of the district is scavenged by the Council under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

During the early part of the year 2 horses were purchased. The stock employed at the end of the year comprised three 3 ton Vulcan Wagons, three horses, one 4 wheeled pneumatic-tyred wagon and two coup carts.

Controlled tipping is carried out at the Blaydon, Stampley Moss, Spen and Chopwell tips.

Salvage. During the year the collection and disposal of salvage continued, resulting in the collection of:-

111 tons, 4½ cwts. of Paper.
 113 tons of Metals.
 5 tons, 11 cwts. of Bones.
 171 tons of Kitchen Waste.
 5 tons, 12 cwts. of Rags.

The result per 1,000 population is shown in the following tabulated statement:-

Salvage Yield per 1,000 population.

Month	Rags (lbs.)	Paper (cwts)	Metals (cwts)	Bones (lbs.)	Kitchen Waste (cwts)	Sterling Income per 1000 popul'tn
January	—	7	7	44	10	3·2
February	—	—	—	33	7	·7
March ...	15	7	14	53	11	5·0
April ...	8	5	10	35	9	3·1
May ...	10	4	5	24	9	2·5
June ...	—	4	6	36	8	2·9
July ...	—	7	8	22	7	4·1
August ...	232	7	11	37	5	5·4
September	—	11	6	22	6	3·1
October	65	8	7	26	12	5·4
November	95	5	2	29	14	3·1
December	99	9	3	56	15	4·8
Average per mth.	36	6	7	36	10	3·9

Shops and Offices. Visits were made to shops, and while in some cases it was noted that alterations were required to comply with Section 10 of the Shops' Act, 1934, it was deemed advisable to defer these alterations until the termination of the war.

Smoke Abatement. No observations were taken during the year,

Camping Sites. There are no camping sites in the area.

Swimming Baths and Pools. There are no swimming baths or pools in the area.

Picture Halls. There are nine picture halls in the area, visits were made, and generally it was found that they were kept in a clean condition, and that the sanitary accommodation was in good order,

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The contract with the Durham County Council for the services of their Rat Officer at our tips and sewage works was renewed. and throughout the year regular visits were made with satisfactory results.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. One private house found infested with bed bugs was disinfested.

Factories and Workshops. No action was taken during the course of the year.

Bake-houses. Visits were made to the six bake-houses in the district, and they were found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

Housing. A number of houses were inspected and informal action taken. Essential repairs were executed.

Milk Supply.

(a) Milk & Dairies' Order, 1926.

Visits were made to cow-sheds, dairies and milk-shops in the area, and generally the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Applications for renewal of licences to sell graded milk in the Council's area under the above Order were made as follows:-

Pasteurised Milk—2 Dealers' Licences.

1 Supplementary Licence.

As the Council declines to penalise anyone who wishes to supply graded milk, the licences were granted without payment of fees.

Three farms in the area are producing Accredited Milk.

Meat and other Foods. Inspections of premises where food is prepared or manufactured for sale were made, and in a number of cases structural alterations were found to be required to make the premises in all respects fit, but these were deferred until the cessation of hostilities. Generally, the premises and utensils were kept in a cleanly condition.

During visits to these premises the following quantity of meat found to be unsound was surrendered and so disposed of to prevent it being used for the food of man:-

Beef	...	96½ lbs.	
Pork	...	18½ lbs.	
Pork Cuttings		112 lbs.	
Sausage	...	26 lbs.	
Luncheon Meat	24 lbs.		4 - 6 lb. tins.
Corned Beef			1 - 6 lb. tin.
Spiced Ham	30 lbs.		5 - 6 lb. tins.
Stewed Steak			1 tin.
Meat Loaf	...	5¾ lbs.	
Luncheon Tongue	3 lbs.		
Galantine	....		10 tins.
Bacon	...	44½ lbs.	
Pilchards	...		1 tin.
Lobster Paste			1 tin.
Condensed Milk			23 tins.
Eggs			138.
Cheese	...	12 lbs.	
Sugar	...	5 lbs.	
Flour	...	14 lbs.	
Tea	...	47 lbs.	
Quaker Wheat		1 lb.	

Slaughter Houses. There are 14 slaughter houses in the district, but since the introduction of centralised slaughtering, no slaughtering has been carried out in the area.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Housing —Structural Defects remedied	...	78.
Foul conditions	...	4.
Water services repaired	...	20.
Drainage —New drains laid and tested	...	3.
New inspection chambers built	...	3.
Defective yard paving repaired	...	—
Other drainage faults	...	45.
Sanitary Conveniences —		
Water closet defects remedied	...	19.
Ash closets converted into water closets		3.
New water closets provided (replacements)		3.
Defective ash bins replaced	...	44.
Ashpits and privy defects remedied	...	3.
Other nuisances	...	22.

Infectious Diseases—

Number of houses and lots of bedding disinfected after infectious diseases ... 80.

Details of Houses in the District.

Blaydon	...	...	...	2022
Stella	...	...	...	176
Winlaton	...	...	...	1946
Barlow	...	...	...	94
High Spenn	...	...	...	719
Rowlands Gill	...	...	...	753
Victoria Garesfield and Highfield	...	...	...	496
Lintzford	...	...	...	24
Chopwell	...	...	...	1363
Blackhall Mill	...	...	...	272
Winlaton Mill	...	...	...	357
				<hr/> 8,222

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.

During the year there was a further considerable increase in the total number of cases notified as compared with those during 1940, the figures being 905 and 414 respectively. This was almost entirely due to Measles and Whooping Cough, which constituted an increase of 215 and 277 respectively.

ENTERIC.

There were 5 cases of Enteric Fever notified during 1941, of which 4 cases were removed to hospital. Only 3 of these 5 cases, however, subsequently proved to be positive. There were three positive cases notified during 1940.

SMALLPOX.

There have been no cases notified since April, 1938.

DIPHTHERIA.

53 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year and all removed to hospital. Five deaths were recorded, giving a fatality rate of 9·43% as compared with 12·67% for 1940 (nine deaths)

SCARLET FEVER.

15 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, and 14 were removed to hospital. No deaths occurred.

During 1940, 20 cases were notified without death.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year 6 cases were notified, as compared with 4 cases in 1940. Two cases were removed to a hospital outside of the area.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

9 cases were notified and removed to Norman's Riding Hospital for treatment. 2 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 22·22. 9 cases were notified in 1940.

ERYSIPELAS.

13 cases were notified during the year as compared with 15 cases during 1940.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

During 1941, there were 483 cases of Measles and 298 of Whooping Cough notified. The corresponding figures for 1940 were 268 and 21 respectively. Three deaths from Measles and 8 from Whooping Cough occurred giving fatality rates of 0·62% and 2·69% respectively,

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNISATION.

(a) Diphtheria prophylaxis was commenced in the Blaydon area in 1936.

During 1941 there were 1,666 children completely immunised, involving approximately double this number of injections. During the same period 356 children were partially immunised, involving a similar number of injections.

The above figures are made up as follows:-

Completed Immunisations—

Under 5 years of age	...	385
Between 5 and 15 years of age		1281
		<hr/>
		1,666

Incompleted Immunisation.

Under 5 years of age	...	167
Between 5 and 15 years of age		189
		<hr/>
		356

The County Council has kindly co-operated in allowing us the use of their clinics at Axwell Park, Chopwell and Rowlands Gill.

I am to record the sterling voluntary assistance afforded by Miss Todd and other members of the First Aid Post, without whose help much of the work could never have been accomplished.

(b) Of 53 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year, only 3 had been immunised against the disease. but none of these proved fatal. Five deaths occurred amongst the remaining 50 non-immunised cases.

(c) The prophylactic used for immunisation purposes is an Alum Precipitated Toxoid produced by Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

PNEUMOCOCCAL TYPING.

There are no local facilities available for the Typing of Pneumococci, although such facilities could, no doubt, be inaugurated should the necessity arise.

MEASLES PROPHYLAXIS AND ATTENUATION.

At the present there are no local facilities available for the use of serum for Measles Prophylaxis or Attenuation; this also is a matter which, I have little doubt, could be given consideration should the necessity arise.

**Cases of Infectious Diseases notified
during the year 1941.**

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital at Normans Riding.	Total Deaths
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	14	—
§Diphtheria	53	53	5
*Enteric Fever	5	4	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia (Lobar)	20	—	—
Erysipelas	13	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—
†Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	—	—
Dysentery	2	2	—
Measles	483	—	3
Whooping Cough	298	—	8
C. S. M.	9	9	2

* 3 cases only proved to be positive.

§ 1 case removed to Walker Gate Hospital.

† 2 cases removed to Chester-le-St. Hospital.

Analysis of Cases into Age Groups.

Disease	Under 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20-35 Years	35-45 Years	45-65 Years	65 Yrs. & over	Total
Scarlet Fever	1		1	3	8	2						15
Diphtheria	1	2	3	5	15	8	11	8				53
Enteric Fever						1	2	2				5
Puerperal Pyrexia	...								1				1
Pneumonia			1					8	2	8	1	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6												6
Erysipelas						1	1	1	1	4	5	13
Dysentery		1			1							2
Whooping Cough	...	39	47	44	41	99			1	1			298
Measles	50	71	52	56	221	6	1	1				483
Cerebro-spin. Meningitis			1	2	2	4	1	1					9

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality during 1941.

Age Periods			New Cases.				Deaths			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...						
1	...	...	1	1	1			1	1	
5	...	...		1	2			1		
15	...	...	1	7	1		1	4		1
25	...	...	2	3		1	2	1	1	
35	...	...	1	1	1		2	1		1
45	...	...		1		1	1	1		
55	....	....	1	1			1			
65 and upwards			1		1					
Totals	...		7	15	6	2	7	9	2	2

Ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to total
tuberculous deaths = 7 : 13.

**THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST OF CAUSES OF
DEATH DURING 1941.**

CAUSES OF DEATH				MALES	FEMALES
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	—	—
2	Measles ...	...	...	1	2
3	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	4	4
5	Diphtheria ...	...	...	4	1
6	Influenza ...	...	...	2	—
7	Acute Infective Encephalitis ...	...	...	—	—
8	Cerebro Spinal Fever... ..	...	...	1	1
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	...	...	7	10
10	Other Tuberculosis diseases ...	...	...	2	1
11	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	4	—
12	Cancer, malignant disease ...	...	...	24	22
13	Diabetes ... ..	...	...	2	4
14	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc, ...	...	...	13	16
15	Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	31	37
16	Other Circulatory diseases ...	...	...	10	6
17	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	7	12
18	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	...	...	9	5
19	Other Respiratory diseases ...	...	...	4	1
20	Peptic Ulcer ... ..	...	...	4	—
21	Diarrhœa, etc (under 2 years) ....	...	...	1	—
22	Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	—	—
23	Other digestive diseases ...	...	...	2	6
24	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	...	...	5	4
25	Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	—	—
26	Other Puerperal causes ...	...	...	—	1
27	Congenital debility, premature birth and malformations, etc. ... ..	...	...	5	10
28	Suicide ... ..	...	...	3	—
29	Other violent causes ... ..	...	...	12	8
30	Road Traffic Accidents ..	...	...	3	1
31	All other causes ....	...	...	33	18
ALL CAUSES —				193	170

Total Number of Deaths - 363.

